it was in our engraving. Its characteristic is littleness: of monumental character, originality, elegance, there is none. So far from being *more* than an ordinary piece of street architecture, it is infinitely less striking than some that could be named. The state entrance is singularly mean and shabby.

Suggestions of what might have been done with the building are now not wanting, but are useless excepting as matter for thought. Thus, for example, a writer in the *Mechanics' Magazine* says:—

"The architect, by shaping his plan accordingly, might have produced a very powerful degree of picturesque effect, by admitting the light from behind through one or more colonnaded openings, as the case might be, in the façade, after the manner of the two open loggias in the terrace front of Somerset-place. A central colonnade over the ground-floor, forming a terrace-garden on the level of the principal floor, would, if executed on a majestic scale, not with such a puny order as the portico within the court, have been attended with strikingly scenic effect in whichever direction it was viewed. As seen from the apartments around the court behind it, it would have shewn itself admirably, and have admitted a peep through its colonnades into the park; whereas now those rooms will be entirely deprived of the cheerful prospect hitherto presented to them, which will most assuredly be the reverse of improvement as far as they are concerned. As regards the external façade, an open colonnade of the kind here hinted at would have imparted piquant vivacity and expression to the whole. Of course, it would have been necessary to prolong the façade in order to make up for the space occupied by the centre opening; but that, too, would have been an advantage, not only by producing greater extent of front, but also by screening the rest of the building, especially the south side of it, with which the portion now added does not connect itself at all; on the contrary, shews itself to be stuck on in the most awkward manner. Again: had the façade been prolonged,—carried out as far as the two diminutive Doric wings, which are left standing, now are,—the extremities might have been a story lower than the rest; which would have produced variety of component masses. Matters were managed cleverly enough in one respect. By ensuring as much secrecy as possible, the works were commenced before there was time for the public to inquire into, or even ask, what was about to be done. Urgent indeed must have been the necessity that occasioned such unfortunate precipitation, the consequences of which are now likely to be felt rather severely in the shape of very ungracious criticism."

The exterior of a portion of the Carlton Club is finished, and looks very well. The contrast of the polished granite columns with the light stone of the rest of the building being unusual amongst us, the opinion of the majority is adverse as to its good effect.* One of our correspondents remarking on this, says:—"But if it be difficult to reconcile the mind to the different colour of the two stones, how much more difficult must it be to do so in respect of the introduction of the most durable in connection with the most perishable stone that has ever been used in London, and which, in the course of twenty years, will be swept by the hand of time with the besom of destruction."

If the fronts be of *Caen* stone, as we believe they are, we know nothing to justify our correspondent's opinion. All that we have seen of this stone leads us to entertain a high opinion of its durability when properly selected;—for example, the two great churches in Caen, built by William the Conqueror and his wife, which we examined some years ago, have endured remarkably well;—but we insert the remark with the view of eliciting facts.

Apropos of building materials, before concluding our present ramble; a reader, pointing our attention to flaming accounts, which have appeared in some of the morning papers, of an artificial stone, equalling, if they might be believed, granite and other cognate formations, in solidity, specific gravity, power of resistance, and *durability*, inquires why we also have not looked at and described the invention. Looked at it we have, that is, as well as it can be looked at, while all the arrangements are yet in embryo; but as it is not our practice to offer hasty opinions on such matters, we must see and hear a little more about it before we indorse the panegyrics. The very transparent puffs in question will simply have the effect, of making those who know any thing of the subject more cautious and sceptical.

* A view of the building is given p. 219, ante.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE MR. COTTINGHAM, ARCHITECT, F.S.A.

The late Mr. Lewis Nockalls Cottingham was born at Saxfield, in Suffolk, October 24th, 1787, and died at his residence, in Waterloo-bridge-road, Lambeth, on the morning of Wednesday, the 13th instant, after a long and painful illness.

He was of an ancient family. One of his ancestors was abbot of St. Marie's Abbey, at York, in the year 1438, and many early documents and contracts for works in the palmy days of Gothic architecture, which are in possession of his family, contain the name of Cottingham honourably mentioned as artists of merit, engaged in rearing the matchless ecclesiastical edifices of England in the middle ages.

He very early in life evinced marks of a taste for science and the arts, and was in consequence, according to the frequent practice of those days, apprenticed to an extensive builder at Ipswich, in Suffolk, where he acquired that practical knowledge which was afterwards so useful to him. After several years spent industriously, he proceeded to London, and there placed himself for improvement with an architect and surveyor.

He commenced his career in 1814, and for many years steadily worked himself up in his profession.

His first public appointment was that of architect and surveyor to the Cook's Company in the year 1822, which he held for a number of years, and soon after this Mr. John Harrison, of Snelston Hall, Derbyshire, became one of his principal patrons. He erected for this gentleman the above-mentioned mansion in the perpendicular style of gothic architecture, with its offices and lodges. In the year 1825 he was nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester architect to their cathedral, and there effected extensive works, including a new central tower, with restoration of many portions of the fabric; and on the completion of the works received a flattering testimonial, accompanied by a handsome pecuniary compliment, in addition to his professional charges. In 1829 he was the successful competitor for the restoration of the interior of the chapel of Magdalene College, Oxford.

In 1833 he was intrusted with the restoration and repairs of St. Alban's Abbey Church, and there carried out very considerable works. The next large work on which he was engaged was the cathedral at Armagh, in Ireland, which, with the exception of a very small portion, was rebuilt from his designs. This elaborate undertaking occupied him several years, and gave good opportunity for a display of mechanical skill and taste.

In 1840 he was called in by the societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, to report upon the then proposed restoration of the Temple Church, and he afterwards in various ways aided in the restoration there accomplished.

The reparation of the tower and spire of the church of St. James, Louth, Lincolnshire, which had been rent from the top to the foundations by lightning, was confided to his care, and has been completed. The extensive restorations at St. Marie's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, the Norman Tower in the same town, which has been completely restored, the new Bank adjoining, which he has erected, with other works in churches, &c. in the neighbourhood, will long cause his name to be honourably remembered in his native county.

Among his other works may be mentioned the following:—The restoration of the churches at Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Chesterford, Essex; Milton Bryan, Beds, where, in addition to other works, he erected a new tower at the north-west angle of the nave; Clifton, Notts; Roos, Yorkshire; Theberton, Suffolk; Horningsheath, Suffolk; Market Weston, Suffolk: and works for Lord Brougham, at Brougham Castle, Westmoreland; the Earl of Harrington, at Elvaston Castle, Derby, and others.

In the years 1824 and 1825 he published several valuable works connected with the study of Gothic Architecture, among which may be mentioned his large folio on Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster, as restored; a folio work on the details of Gothic Architecture; and a quarto work on ornamental metal work.

His last great work remaining to be completed, was the restoration of Hereford Cathedral, to which all his efforts have been directed for some years past. So much had been done in former times to deface and destroy the proportions and detail of the early portions of the building, that authentic renovation was considered almost beyond possibility. All difficulties have, however, been overcome, and those who have seen the works, consider they may be appealed to as his best monument.

The great central tower had been disfigured internally by unsightly modern groining, and the introduction of barbarous supports under the great north and south arches; together with the mutilation of the four grand piers sustaining the tower, by the insertion of large blocks of masonry of the rudest description: all this, together with most serious fractures, made the work one of no ordinary difficulty.

The four main piers of the tower, with the aid of skilful shoring, have been re-instated with new ones of the original Norman design, sufficient remains of which were discovered to decide every moulding. The modern groining has been removed, and the four great Norman arches, with the interesting stone lantern above, restored; and a new timber ceiling, richly decorated in gold and colour, placed under the bell-chamber floor.

The work of restoration was next proceeded with in the Ladye Chapel, with its rich and beautifully designed east end, of early English date. This latter had become so dilapidated from the hand of time exercising its effects on a stone of inferior quality, that what the carved work and mouldings had originally been was with the utmost difficulty ascertained. The roof has been raised nearly twenty feet to its original pitch, covered with lead, and surmounted with a rich metal cresting with pierced inscriptions and glory; and at the west end terminated by a metal cross of early character. The eastern gable, which was of very low pitch, to correspond with the former roof, and with embrasures in its copings, has been also raised, and an elaborate wheel window, with vesica panel above, and arched panels on each side introduced, the whole surmounted with a stone cross, embodying in its design appropriate emblems.

In the interior, the entire Ladye Chapel has been completely restored, and has received the applause of those well calculated to judge.

The third contract, which is now in progress, comprises the complete restoration of the choir, with its fine east end.

We have been thus particular in describing this work, as only the day before his decease a county meeting was held to raise the funds for the several works required to complete the building fit for divine service, for which the sum of 25,000*l.* is required. This, however, it appears from the published accounts, there is every probability will be raised, and it is to be hoped that the late architect's son will be permitted to finish a work in which he has been engaged with his father, with whose views he is of course fully acquainted. In consequence of Mr. Cottingham's long illness, the conduct of his practice in reality devolved on his son long ago.*

The late Mr. Cottingham was a member of many of the scientific societies, and had from a very early period been on intimate terms with the artists and scientific men of his time, among whom may be mentioned Flaxman, Stothard, the well-known John Carter, Mr. Gayfere, who restored Henry VII.'s Chapel,

* A church is now erecting near Lincoln, exclusively from the younger Mr. Cottingham's designs, though not hitherto so stated.

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